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THE TORY BEGINNING.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S SUCCESS.

GOOD TACTICS FROM A YOUNG PARLIAMENTARY HAND-SHARP OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERN-MENT'S POLICY-THE CHICAGO CONVENTION. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 21.-The opening of Parliament has produced several surprises. The substance of the Queen's Speech was of course known before hand and its almost exclusively historical character was accepted as a proof that the Government had no policy and meant to carry it out. Mr. Gladstone rose according to custom immediately after the mover and seconder of the address, whose speeches have never any significance. He had, therefore, nothing but the Reyal Message as his text and spoke briefly. He said little beyond reaffirming his qualterable conviction that his own Home Rule policy was wise. Then Lord Randolph Churchill amid general astenishment unfolded the whole ministerial programme. The effect of these tactics was that the Government got its scheme before the country without criticism from the only man likely to affect the opinion of the country. Mr. Gladstone could not under the rules of the tiouse speak a second time on the same motion. Not in vain has Lord Randolph Churchill studied under the "old Parliamentary hand."

The substance of these proposals as well as the manner of introducing them was a surprise. The announcement that Sir Redvers Buller would be sent to Kerry was not perhaps altogether distasteful to the Parnellites. They have long complained that Kerry had got out of hand and that the League was unable to stop outrages even when outrages were injuring the cause in England; but they scoffed at Lord Randolph Churchill's plain warning that if Sir Redvers Buller could not keep order the Government would ask Parliament for further powers. That, the Parnellites consider, will be playing their game. They laughed still more at the proposed Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of the land question generally.

Lord Randolph Churchill, however, showed his usual shrewduess in saying that the Government took their stand on Mr. Gladstone's Land Act of 1881. That does not embarrass Mr. Parnell, who long since told the Irish tenants that judicial rent was no more sacred than any other rent; but it puts the Gladstonians in difficulty. Sir William Harcourt yesterday tried to meet it by quoting Sir James Caird's celebrated declaration that since the Land Act the prices of produce have so diminished that half a million of tenants are unable to pay rent. Sir James Caird, however, afterward disowned or modified this statement, which he

What the Ministry mean to do apparently is to enforce the law as it stands and to enable the landlords to evict, if they choose. The Freeman's Journal responds that this will exasperate the country, that the payment of rents is impossible and that a vast social order during the coming winter. Lord Randolph Churchill seems ready to face this risk. He does not believe that a majority of the tenants are unable to pay or will refuse to pay tents when they see the Government determined to enforce the law.

So of public works involving large expenditure and the employment of great numbers of people, the Parnellites call it a bribe. The Tories reply: \*These public works are what you yourselves n lien of Home Rule von are grievously mistaken." The Liberals urge further that all this Royal Commission business proves that Lord Salisbury really has no policy, or as the Irish put it more vivaciously, " the dull expedient of commission is the

Sharp as the Opposition criticism is, the Ministry cannot have expected that their schemes would please either the Giadstonians or the Parnellites. Lord Salisbury keeps on repeating that the country gave him a mandate to maintain the Union and to enforce the law. It is to his majority and not to Mr. Gladstone's minority that he addresses himself, and there is no sign that any section of the coalition on which the majority depends is dissatisfied. The Liberal Unionists signify their assent by complete silence. The question behind all these now put forward is what substantive measures for the relief of Irish discontent the Government will propose when they meet Parliament next February.

Mr. O'Connor's clever speech last night, which Mr. Gladstone frequently cheered, probably foreshadowed the declaration to be expected next week from Mr. Parnell. Rents, said Mr. O'Connor in substance, cannot be paid and will not be paid. He insisted with great acuteness that the Land Act of 1881 was never intended to be final. It fixed judicial rents for fifteen years, and what the House had now to decide was whether the term of revis-

Lord Randolph Churchill's first appearance as leader of the House by common consent was a success. He spoke probably better than ever before, with not less point, incisiveness and readiness, and with more dignity of tone. The free lance has disappeared. Instead, arrives the seader with a sense of responsibility, with great debating power and with abundant capacity for taking large views of great questions. The Gladstonians omitted their threatened personal demonstration against the author of the Paddington manifesto. The House listened closely throughout, though Parnellite laughter was frequent.

The fact that Mr. Gladstone walked out in the middle of Lord Randolph Churchill's speech may be one more proof that he does not think politics likely to be very serious at present from his own point of view. Mr. Gladstone's on ission to give the usual dinner to the leaders in Opposition is also naderstood to be a fresh indication that he does not mean to bear an active part this session. Lord Salisbury gave a Cabinet dinner where the Queen's Speech was read. The custom is to send a copy to the leader of the Opposition, who invites his colleagues to dine, reads the speech and settles with them the course to be adopted in Parliament. Mr. Gladstone preferred to dine by himseif. Such consultation as he had with his colleagues took place at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon

at Lord Granville's residence. Mr. Bradlaugh's demonstration against the House of Lords, though discountenanced by Mr. Gladstone, rallied votes enough to show how easily agitation against that body may be resumed. Another fact not less significant is the little attention paid to the proceedings there, though Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Argyil, and Lord Granville spoke. The people looked to Lord Salisbury's

assurances will wholly dispel the anxiety about

The proceedings of the Chicago convention have been reported in England more fully than any previous political event in America. The Times printed ten columns by cable, with speeches by Mr. Egan, Judge Fitzgerald, Mr. Davitt, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Redmond and Mr. Sultivan, verbatim, in whole or in part. The Irish Parliamentary party are delighted with their victory over their opponents. The Liberals show less satisfaction. They acknowledge Mr. Parnell's triumph, but fear the English may think him compromised by the presence of Parnellites in a convention where the force party were supposed to be so numerous. The Daily News became so anxious that it tried to burlesque the whole thing. It said yesterday that the convention was becoming ridiculous and that its proceedings were regarded here with amusement. To-day it treats the matter more respectful. It admits that on the whole the convention deserves to be complimented on its moderation and good sense, but breaks out again in banter of Mr. Finerty and scoffs at the attempt to boycott English manufactures.

The Tories dilate on the prominent part played by extremists, among whom they reckon Mr. Egan and Mr. Sullivan. "Strange allies these," cries The Standard, "for English statesmen to find themselves linked with!" The discussion, however, has lately been brief, and Englishmen of all parties seem to consider solely or mainly the effect of the convention on English opinion. The Tory evening papers filled the streets of London with placards announcing reports of the convention as the "Fenian Conspiracy in Chicago."

Mr. Holman Hunt's broadside against the Royal Academy has elicited from The Times what is obviously intended as a indicial summing up of the whole question. The Times declares that the Academy wants mending, not ending, adopts the contention of the outsiders that it is in no sense a private body, and warns Academicians that the public have the right to demand from them an account of their stewardship. The Academy, it asserts, must exist for the must renounce some of their present privileges. limit excessive space on the line they now claim for their own pictures and send incompetent members into retirement. This will not satisfy the men now stirring in this matter, who dea root-and-branch reform. The president tells me that if foreigners have grievances, Americans have none. Americans are the only ones who are treated by the Academy in all respects like the English. The Times cites the hanging of the chief picture by Mr. Sargent, an American artist, on the line as a proof that the Academy is not always blind to originality combined with real power.

The first two parts have appeared of Gotthelf's Ulric, the farm servant, in translation by Mrs. Firth, revised by Mr. Ruskin, who contributes the preface. He describes the author as a combination of Sir Walter Scott and Sydney Smith, having the penetrative imaginative faculty of the one, and the practical common sense of the other. This book consists of a series of stories of Swiss each, says Mr. Ruskin, beautifully with the subtlest literary art led to its crisis through the chains of modest and natural events. Nothing, he thinks, but Sir Walter Scott's soundest work can compare with them as studies of general human character. All Mr. Ruskin's share in this book was done months ago. He is not yet well enough to resume work, though the crisis of his malady has once again happily

A new novel by Wilkie Collins, "The Evil Genius," will be published immediately. The Athenaeum reviews the reports of the United

States Fish Commission, which it pronounces valuable and interesting, and wonders when England will follow the American example and institute a

Furness's new volume, "Variorum Shakespeare," a work already monumental, its editor being the sanest and most indefatigable of commentators. Telegrams from the North American Cable

News Company in The Tribune of August 5 represent the American Minister in London as expressing the opinion that the Irish problem could only be solved by resolute co ercion. He asks me to say that this story was untrue. Mr. Phelps writes from Brecon, in Wales, where he is ruralizing with Mrs. Phelps travelling leisurely, and journeying in a rowboat down the Wye from Monmouth to Tintern Abbey. The Legation in the meantime 1s in charge of Mr.

TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

London, Aug. 21 .- A dispatch from St. etersburg says that a passenger steamer plying on the River Volga at Saratov, capital of the Province of Saratov in Russia, was burned to-day and that 200 lives The steamer was the Vera, belonging to

The steamer was the Vera, belonging to the Samolet Company. She was bound from Astrachan up the river. The fire was caused by the fall of a banging lamp in the saloon. The passengers, all of whom were in bed at the time the lire broke out, rushed to the deck as soon as the alarm was given, and many of them, panie-stricken, sprang overboard. The capitain ordered the vessel to be run ashore. But, while the how became imbedded in the bank the stern remained in deep water, and the passengers were still obliged to swim ashore. Many persons lost their lives by being struck by tables and chairs which were thrown from the vessel to aid the struggling swimmers in the water. Owing to a failure to stop the engines the water was churned up by the vessel's wheels, rendering more difficult that task of the rescuers who put out from shore to save the drowning passengers.

NO TARIPE, BUT BOUNTIES AS USUAL. LONDON, Aug. 21.-The Times, commenting n the conference which took place yesterday at the Colonial Office in the interest of the British West India merchants, says that in the former treaty proposed with the West Indies by the United States, the latter wanted a monopoly of supplying the West Indies with wanted a monopoly of supplying the West Indies with food and machinery as the price of opening the United States markets to West Indian sugar. "The American Government," says The Times, "must be less exacting if it sishes to come to an arrangement. It is too much to ask that we agree to be shut out from a market in our own colonies while giving a foreign country free access thereto, and yet this is substantially the basis of the proposed treaty. Access to each other's markets is the proper basis of the treaty, which is quite apart from such inadmissable terms as those pointed out, and it is clearly the interest of both countries speedily to arrange for it. . . . As to the question of bounties which benefit us, it is not our policy to interiore."

TRYING TO KILL PRESIDENT SANTOS. MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 21, via Galveston.-The man who attempted to assassinate President Santos in the vestibule of a theatre on the night of August 1s was an ensign named Ortir Ortiz. The attack upon was an ensign named order Order. The attack upon President Santos caused a great Impression here, and it is thought that a revolution will be the outcome of it. The wound of the President is not dangerous. Several persons have been imprisoned, among them the widow of General Pagola and four ladies, her relatives. The city is guarded at night by mounted police. The Cabinet has held a meeting to decide what precautions shall be taken. Carriage travel in front of the house of President Santos has been promibited.

BULLION FOR THE UNITED STATES. LONDON, Aug. 21 .- Two hundred and thirty thousand pounds bullion were withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday and £80,000 to-day, for shipment to America. The steamer Aurania, which sailed from Liverpool to-day, took £221,000 buillon for

ROME, Aug. 21 .- The cholera returns for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday are as follows: Barietta, 34 new cases and 13 deaths; Biscoglia, 13 new cases and 13 deaths; Ravenua, 16 new cases and 8 deaths; Verona, 4 new cases and 4 deaths; Padua, 12 new cases and 3 deaths; Vicenza, 9 new cases and 6 deaths; Padua, 12 new cases and 5 deaths; Padua, 12 new cases and 5 deaths; In all the other infected districts, 8 new cases and 2 deaths; In all the

AN EARTHQUAKE IN SCOTLAND. EDINBURGH, Aug. 21 .- Kilsyth, in Sterling County, Scotland, was visited to-day by a shock of carthquake. The shock was slight. TO RELIEVE JOHN C. ENO.

MONTREAL, Aug. 21 (Special) .- It is reported here that negotiations are about completed by which John C. Eno will be enabled to return to his home without fear of criminal proceedings.

THOUSANDS DYING IN COREA. statement chiefly for assurances of foreign rela-tions, which were deemed comforting, though no City of Sydney arrived late last night with Hong Kong advices to July 20 and Yokohama advices to August 3. olera is raging in Corea. In Keishodo alone, 20,000 deaths are reported. The natives call the scourge a Divine visitation and refuse to give medical attention to those stricken with the disease.

THE ANTI-GLADSTONIANS EMBARRASSED. HOME RULE SUCCESSFUL IN LEITH-SILENCE OF

THE UNIONISTS. EDINBURGH, Aug. 21 .- In the new election which has just taken place in Leith to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Gladstone's choosing to sit for Midlothian, which he was also elected to represent in Parliament, Mr. Ferguson, the Giacatonian candidate, has been overwhelmingly successful. He polled 4,204 votes. Macgregor and Jacks rad as Unionists. Jacks was re-turned as a Liberal to the last Parliament by a majority of 3,870 in a total poll of 8,840. He opposed Mr. Glad-stone's Home Rule bill, and entered the canvass for reelection as a Unionist. No one dared oppose him in the district until just before balloting day, when the Premier himself entered the field as a Home Rule candi This caused such a stampede from the Jacks ranks that he abandoned the contest, permitting Mr. Glad-stone, being also elected unopposed. When Mr. Glad-stone, being also elected for Midlothian, chose to sit for the latter place, Mr. Jacks had the temerity again to enter the field, despite the protests of his friends, who predicted his political ruin, arguing that the Scotchmen of Leith would simply bury him out of sight if he again attempted to go back to Parliament to oppose Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Jacks's vote is 4.856 less than he received last fall.

last fall.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The silence of the Liberal Unionists in the House of Commons in the debate now going on over the Tory Government's Irish policy is beginning to aitract attention. Rumors are current that the Liberal Unionists disapprove of the Irish land policy outlined by Lord Randolph Churchill.

REVOLUTION IN HONDURAS. GENERAL DELGADO AND SIERRA THE LEADERS-LETTERS FROM MANAGUA.

Information has been received in this city of another of those periodical revolutions peculiar to the Central and South American Republics, this time in Honduras. Generals Delgado and Sierra are the leaders, and are said to be thoroughly equipped for an aggressive and successful campaign, and President Bogran is reported to be in a position that will force him to succumb to the inevitable. Following are copies of some communications received in this city from Honduras yesterday

Managua, Aug. 5.

A thoroughly popular revolution has broken out in Honduras. The towns of La Iguala, Olo de Agua. Talgua, La Labor; and others in the departments of Gracias, Corpus, and Santa Barbara issued "pronunciamentos" on the 31st of July; and to-day at 10 a. m., Major-General Emilio Delgado entered Honduras at the head of all Hondurannans resident in Nicaragua. President Bogran seems to be abandoned to his fate, and the triumph of the revolutionists promises to be immediate and complete. General Sierra made a simultaneous invasion of Honduras, entering the country from Caridad, a place on the frontier of the Republic of San Salvador.

Managua, Aug. 6.

Delgado is supposed to be thoroughly equipped and prepared for the campaign. As he passed Dante he was joined by important reinforcements. Something may have already occurred at Tegucigalpa.

Managua, Aug. 8.

It is reported that Choluteca is already occupied by MANAGUA, Aug. 5.

may have already occurred at Tegucigalpa.

Managua, Aug. 8.

It is reported that Choluteca is already occupied by Delgado, but it is almost certain that Colonel Indialecio Garcia and Don Juan Perez Ramirez, both persons of prestige and position and determined men, have penetrated to Choluteca. General Delgado issued his pronunciamento in Guasulle, under date of the 4th inst. It is felt that President Bogran will fall at an early date, not solely on account of the power of the revolution, but on account of his being isolated. The Presidents of Guatemala and San Salvador, who would like to help him, are afraid to do so as they have been made to see in time that the prestige of the revolution cannot be battled against, and they know Bogran's versatility and unreliability. Besides, President Menendez of Salvador is having all he can do to maintain himself. President Barillas it Guatemala is at war with his own Congress.

PEACE DUE TO RAIN AT BELFAST,

Belfast, Aug. 21 .- It rained steadily toso until Monday. The men employed in the shipyards on Queen's Island returned home this evening the city to-day and measures were taken to prevent dis-orders upon their return. The report that the Catholics of Belfast have accepted the challeage of the Orange-men to fight out their feud in the streets is, it is said, confirmed. without being molested. Several picuic excursions left

MR. DALY'S COMPANY PRAISED AT HAMBURG. London, Aug. 21 .- Augustin Daly's company closed their engagement in Hamburg to-night with a performance of "The Country Girl." The attendance as increased every night. The critics of the leading Hamburg papers have given unreserved praise to the methods of the company, while they have been crit-ical with a few of the members and enthusiastic about others.

THE ROBINSON POISONING CASES.

ARREST OF DR. C. C. BEERS OF BOSTON-ACCUSED OF AIDING MRS. ROBINSON.

Boston, Aug. 21 (Special).-Another startling chapter in the Robinson Smith poisoning case was de-veloped this morning in the arrest of Dr. C. C. Beers, of Boston, on a charge of murdering by poison Lizzie A. Robinson, acting with Mrs. Sarah Jane Robinson, who is now in jail under the charge of poisoning her son Will-am J. Robinson. Sergeant Cavanagh of the Somerville police force arrested Dr. Beers at his office, corner of remont and Eliot sts., Boston, yesterday afternoon and ocked him up in the Somerville police station. The fact of the arrest was kept a profound secret by the police until this morning, when Beers was arraigned in the omerville police court shortly after 10 o'clock before Judge Storey.

Mrs. Robinson was brought over to Somerville from

the Cambridge jall in a back by Sergeant Cavanagh and arraigned with the doctor. Dr. Beers is seventy-four years of age, has a ruddy complexion, full gray beard and eyes. He is a remarkably shrewd appearing carries his head nigh and has a good presence. When brought into the dock he came in with an elastic step nson attired in her sombre mourning dress and closely drawn creps veil. He involuntarily stopped and gazes at her before he took his seat, and she looked at him. A slight nod passed between them and he took his seat alongside of her. were only four people in the court room beside the offi cers. The clerk asked Dr. Beers and Mrs. Robinson to stand up and listen to the reading of the complaint. The complaint is made by Chief of Police Parkburst, and harges that " Dr. C. C. Beers and Sarah J. Robinson or the 1st day of February, 1886, and on divers days and imes between the 1st day of February and the 2d day of that month did feloniously, wilful nalice aforethought administer white arsenic to Lizzie Robinson with intent to kill said Lizzie A. Robinson and that she did swallow and take into her body said white arsenic net knowing it to be poison, that she was wade sick thereby, languished and languishing did die on the 22d of February, 1886, in concequence of swal-

lowing poison."

"What do you say to this complaint?" said the clerk to Dr. Beers.
Dr. Beers drew himself up to his full stature and with

great deliberation and in clear voice said in a solem manner like one about to make a prayer:

"In the presence of a holy God I am not guilty."

"Mrs. Rabinson, what do you say to this complaint!"
asked the clerk. "Are you guilty or not guilty!" Mrs. Robinson stood up and said with a good deal of

emphasis: "No, str, I am not guilty. I was out West when my daughter was taken sick. She was taken sick in November and died in Fabruary." Mrs. Robinson's counsel, D. F. Crane, was not present, being out of town. Dr. Beers was represented by Charles W. Turner, of Boston. He asked for a con-tinuance of the case and Judge Storey continued it until thuance of the case and Judge Storey continued it intinues: Friday, the 27th, the day on which the Robinson-Smith case will be heard. The prisoners were committed to the Cambridge jall without ball. Chief of Police Parkhurs: did not care to enlighten the public at this time of the evidence he was in possession of against Dr. Beers but said that he had sufficient evidence to hold him. Dr. Charles C. Beers resides with his son-in-law, Isaac W. Turner, in Aliston. Dr. Beers has resided and practised medicine in Boston for thirty years and his preatment is the temperance treatment for drunkards and opium eaters. Previous to living in Boston he resided in New York.

practised medicine in Boston for thirty years and intentiment is the temperance treatment for drunkards and opinim eaters. Previous to living in Boston he resided in New-York.

"Is there any truth in the rumor that Dr. Beers was contined in the Connecticut State Prison for robbery some twenty years ago" was asked Mr. Turner to-day.

"I never heard of it before," replied Mr. Turner; I never heard of it before, "replied Mr. Turner; I knew at one time that Dr. Beers had an office for the aiding of discharged convicts." Dr. Beers says that about two years ago when he had an office for the new of the state of the home of his daughter, Mrs. Turner, in Aliston, he has been summoned once or twice to attend Mrs. Robinson, who was then living at Cambridge. Since his removal to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Turner, in Aliston, he has been summoned once or twice to attend Mrs. Robinson but owing to the distance to her house he was unable to go. The doctor said he was not called to attend any of the sick children and consequently was not in a position to give any correct opinion as to the nature or cause of their lilness and death. When he was told of the suggestion positioned that he might possibly have given the alleged poisoner some knowledge as to the use of arsenic Dr. Beers became much excited and denied each and every allegation having any bearing whatever upon that point. He said that he had not given, nor had Mrs. Robinson asked of him, any advice whatever relative to the

A GREAT GALE IN THE GULF. GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA INUNDATED.

THE WAVES OF THE OCEAN SWEEP AWAY BUILD-INGS AND DESTROY LIVES-A SCENE OF TEBROR. GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 21.—The easterly with increasing force and velocity as the day lengthened, finally became a veritable cyclone, All day yesterday the Gulf waves thundered and roared, while they rapidly encroached upon the ations in the eastern and southeastern portion of the city began to remove from their houses seek safety in the central portion of the Broadway, and the Uranline Convent, at the corner of with refugees who had been driven from which soon became so deep in the remote castern and by vehicles impossible. Rafts were then hastily constructed from floating debris, upon which a few house old goods were placed, and the perilous passage negan

At midnight the wind, which had attained a fearful velocity, drove the tumultuous waters over the sand hills and far into the city, and all that portion of the city east of Fifteenth-st. and south of was a vast seething mass of waters lie contiguous to the beach a frightfu scene of devastation was in progress. Houses careened and went down before the fury of the gale and the force of the waters like cockie shells, and affrighted men, women and children were frantically struggling Many narrow escapes from injury from floating timbers more fortunate, or in other public buildings, with scarcely sufficient clothing to keep themselves comfortable, while allelse was swallowed up and destroyed by the mad waves. It is estimated that fully 150 ho have been wrecked and ruined, while a great many more were either knocked from their foundations or flooded with water and badly damaged. The central portion of the city was not severely damaged and the loss here will be small. The riotence, became a scene of animated activity, and all shelves or tables, or were removed to upper stories and lower floors. But for this timely action on the part of the merchants on the Strand, the wholesale centre of it is, the loss has been trifling, none of the larger nouses tain in the chaotic confusion that prevails, while the wholesalers escaped with small loss.

A number of retailers on Mechanic, Market, Post

Office and Tremont sts. did not escape so luckily, but suffered considerable loss to their stocks on lower floors, water. Nearly every store on the south side of Market Bath-ave, and Twenty-eighth-st., was inundated, while tending around the eastern end of the island to the Gulf woful scene of chaotic destruction, and where yester day evening there were pleasant homes and cultivated yards is to-night a sea of water and desolation. At 10 o'clock yesterday the wind which had reached a velocity receded, which was followed by heavy dashes of rain. As evening approached the wind, which had shifted slightly to the south, began to freshen, and at 9 o'clock had in morning the city would witness another hegira from the flood tide which set in at 2 a. principal buildings which were totally the State Democratic Convention was held; O'Keefe's Sea Breeze Saloon, a large two-story building directly of the inter-state drill grounds. The lower floor and office of the Beach Hotel were flooded, and some defect omee or the Beach Hotel were flooded, and some defective work around the foundation was washed away, but the building remains intact, although the furniture, carpets and bedding on the first and second stories are considerably damaged by sair spray.

The schooner Livonia Perkins, of about forty tons burden, enyaged in the lumber trade, was capsized by the force of the gale at about 9 o'clock has night off the bar in six fathoms of water. There were four persons on board—Captain John Mitchell, Mariano Moragos, a seamen and

the force of the gale a about. There were four persons on board—Captain John Mitchell, Mariano Moragos, a seaman and — Pritchard, the cook When the vessel went over Pritchard seized a small barrel, but was forced by the action of the waves to let it go. Swimming with the tide, he crossed the cast end of the island through what is known as Hospital Channel. When he reached a point abreat of the new wharf he halled the steamer S. T. Maddox, which was moored there, and succeeded in making his way to the wharf, where he was helped ashore by Captain Herman Jopes. The distance swam by Pritchard from the place where the schooner was swamped to the point of his rescue must he noarly ten miles. All the others of the crew of the lil-fated craft perished. This and the drowning of a negro boy on Thuisday are the only instances of loss of life so far reported. Several small fishing boats and yachts anchored along the warves were swamped, but no serious damage was done to shipping in the port. Much apprehension is felt, however, for the brig Belle of the Bay, from New-York, which arrived in the outer roads Thursday afternoon. She has disappeared from her anchorage, and it is hoped that her captain, who is familiar with the coast and its weather, stood out to sea as the gale increased in violance, and that the vessel will turn up all right in a few days. While the storm does not compare with the great storm of 1875 in violence and do-structiveness, the water was much higher and covered a greater portion of the city. All the street railways are badly damaged, and that portion along the line of the beach is compitely destroyed. The street pavements washed up, bridges and culverts are gone, and the damage done in this direction is heavy. A just estimate of the damage done cannot be estimated until the storm of the damage done cannot be estimated until the storm damage done in this direction is nearly. As the storm shall have abated. Many families have lost their all and are destitate, while others have lost but a portion. Telegraphic communication was interrupted at 3 a.m., but was restored at 5 a.m. Railway communication, which was broken at midnight on Thursday night, has not been restored in consequence of the dangerous condition of the bridges across the West Bay.

\*\*Notional Text Aug. 21.—A disastrous wind sterm

VICTORIA, Tex., Aug. 21.-A disastrous wind sterm visited this city yesterday, leaving destruction and About 7 c'clock the morning eastbound passenger train, which was standing at the depot here, was blown over on the platform. Several passengers were in the car, but all of them escaped unburt. The freight depot and the Masonic Hall, both large buildings, are total wrecks while the houses in which the colored men and their families lived were almost literally swept from the earth. Two church steeples were blown down and two churches unroofed. The high school building and the jail were considerably damaged. Altogether there were about seventy-five houses completely demolished were about seventy-five houses completely demolished and 118 more or less anamaged. Few buildings escaped unniqued. Trees and most of the shrubbery in the city was blown down, and the streets were filled with debris. Business was entirely suspended. The loss is roughly estimated at \$100,000. Old citizens say that it was the most terrible storm ever known in Victoria. The telegraph wires are all down and there is no connection south of here.

News from Cuero says the storm was very disastrous to property there also. Advices from the country say the storm was violent, damaging crops and destroying property.

to property there also. Advices from the country say the storm was violent, damaging crops and destroylog property.

A special train from Indiancia brings sad news as to that place. A relief party that went down on it report the following: When the train arrived withingfour miles of indianola the tracks were washed outvery badly and were partly gone. The party walked within a half a mile of the town in water walat deep and could go no further. They saw Mr. Clements across the bayou. The bridge was washed away. He said that a train ought to be sent there early in the morning as everybody wanted to get away. They have nothing to eat and no clothes. It is reported that the lower end of the town is gone from Mrs. Logue's to the techouse on both sides of the street. The wharf is also gone. There are supposed to be many lives lost as many persons are missing. The only body found was that of the sister-in-law of Mr. Hodges, of Cuero, Texas. It was discovered this side of a stream about two miles from town, lying in the water by the side of the track. Some houses were burned. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the lamps in the falling houses. Among the persons missing are Dr. Lewis, Captain Reed, Dr. Rosencrans, Mrs. Sheppard and family, and Mrs. Hodges and two children, one of them died in her arms.

SOME SPECIMEN HURRICANES. A typical West India hurricane slowly apreached the Florida coast August 24, 1885, struck ing, and destroyed property valued at over \$1,500,000 in the latter city. Savannah suffered to the extent of \$500,000. The wind rose from 25 to over 80 miles an nour in Charleston. At Smithville, N. C., a speed of 95 miles was registered before the instrument blew away velocity of 125 miles was believed to have been reached. The storm then awang out to sea again on the

Indianola, Texas, was flooded September 19, 1885, by a West India storm, in which a wind blowing at 60 miles an hour piled the sea up into the city. Galveston and Corpus Christi also suffered, but to a less extent. During and immediately preceding that storm Galveston had eighteen inches of rain, or more than her quota for a whole year.

Indianols was nearly destroyed by a similar cyclone

in September, 1875, the havon having been chiefly wrought by floods.

A storm resembling a West India hurricane, but prob

a storm resembling a west find a hurricane, but prob-ably of local origin, visited Galveston June 14, 1886. Easterly winds reaching a rase of fifty miles heaped up the waters of the Gulf in the bay, flooded the wharves and streets, destroyed the horse railways and washed out the track and bridges along the coast toward Louisiaps for many miles. It issted nearly twenty-four Louisians for many miles. It lasted nearly twenty-four A West India storm, which was three days in co-

from St. Thomas, struck Savannah August 27, 1881, wrecked 100 vessels, drowned 335 people (mostly negroes) along the adjacent island and other shores, de catastrophe of this kind, aithough she had suffered severely in 1854 from such a cyclone. At Charleston the August storm of 1881 was the worst since that of 1874, but not quite so bad as the one of August 25, 1885 The highest recorded wind velocity was eighty mlies, and this only in guess. This storm moved inland to The highest recorded wind velocity was eighty miles, and this only in gusts. This storm moved inland to Minnesota (an unusual track) but abated somewhat after leaving the coast. It was preceded in North Carolina by a wonderful flight of millions of birds from seaward, and the thronging of rivers by countless fish.

Another storm of this type, originating near the Windward Isles, August 12 or 13, 1879, moved westward and northwestward until near the South Carolina coast August 17. It then curved northward, so as to cross the Hattersa angle of North Carolina, and swerved northeastward to Cape Cod and New Brunwick by the 19th. Heavy rains attended it. Gales of forty or fitty miles were felt along the coast from Maine to Florida. At Cape Lookout, North Carolina, the extraordinary velocity of 138 was attained, when the measuring apparatus broke. The Signal Service estimated the rate at as high a 165. Over one hundred large ships were weeked, and much damage done ashore though distributed over a large area One of the most famous hurricanes was that of 1780, which biew the bark from trees in the Barbadoes, leveled forts and castles, tossed heavy cannon about in the fair like chaff, killed 20,000 people in the West Indies, mostly by flooding the islands, sauk two great frigates, drove fifty sall ashore on the Bermudas, and wrecked numerous other vessels. Its violence drove the Gulf Stream back to its source, raised the level of the Gulf Stream back to its source, raised the level of the Gulf Stream back to its source, raised the level of the Gulf Stream back to its source, raised the level of the Gulf Stream back to its source, raised the level of the Gulf Stream back to its source, raised the level of the Gulf Stream back to its source, raised the level of the Gulf Stream back to its source, raised the level of the Gulf Stream back to its source, raised the level of the Gulf Stream back to its source, raised the flood of Stote Study of Calcutta, drowned 300 persons in one village, and over 1,000 elsewhere.

Another, j

sons.

The Philippine Islands were visited by a typhoon November 7, 1885, which destroyed 4,400 small and large buildings, including ten convents and thirteen churches. Eighteen people were killed. Another typhoon visited the same Islands two weeks later and levelled 8,000 buildings and killed twenty-two people.

RELUCIANT TO PAY ASSESSMENTS.

HEAVY TAX CAUSED BY THE TANNERS' STRIKE. LYNN, Mass., Aug. 21 (Special) .- In this city the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor having the Salem and Peabody tanneries strike in hand has its headquarters. Members of the domineering body are beginning to realize that they have a large job on their hands in the securing of funds each week for 1,500 or 2,000 strikers, as the larger number claims that under certain rules they are entitled to \$9 every Saturday. The Lynn Knights of Labor are groaning under the load of assessments heaped upon them. For nearly six months all journeymen Morocco dressers have been called upon trikers, and have generally responded, but they claim no strikers, and have generally responsed solutions to be sale to stand a weekly tax for the benefit of the striking Salem and Peabody tanners. The assessment business is doing much to disinterrate the Kniguts of Labor and Lasters' Union. A committee has been here endeavoring to secure subscriptions in aid of the striking shoemakers in Lockton, Mass.

New-Haven, Aug. 21 (Special) .- The Knights of Labor at Northfield are excited over the im-Knights of Labor at Northfield are excited over the importation of pauper labor to that town. There is a strike among the cuttery workers there, and the strikers say that Superintendent Catim visited Europe and through sgenis engaged a lot of men to come to this country, taking some from the poorhouse and advancing steamship fares under condition that they be repaid from the first earnings. The men arrived on Monday and were met by the Knights and escorted to their hail, where an explanation was quickly made. The Englishmen say that they were deceived.

DEMOCRATIC PRETENCE AND PRACTICE. Washington, Aug. 21 (Special) .- Democratic politicians here are somewhat excited over an alleged Bacovery that the contract for the printing of the 'Democratic Campaign Hand-Book" has been let to a firm of job printers which has been in trouble with the firm of job printers which has been in trouble with the labor organizations for a year or more on account of its refusal to pay the same rate of waxes that are paid by other private employers in the District of Columbia. The "Hamd-Book" itself contains a chapter showing that the Democratic party is the only friend of labor and that the workingmen must look to it for any amelioration of their condition by means of lexislation; and yet it seems that the Democratic Congressional Committee has used the

PASSENGER TRAINS IN COLLISION. AIR-BRAKES THAT WOULD NOT WORK - SEVERAL

PERSONS INJURED. WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.-What might have peen a serious ratironal accident occurred on the Metro-politan Branch of the Baitimore and Ohio Railroad where it crosses M-st., in this city. The Chicago express came around the Y at its usual rapid rate of speed, and coming upon the track of the Metropolitan Branch, it ran down at full speed before stopping to back into the depot. While going at this rapid rate, the engineer saw the Hagerstown accommodation standing on the track ahead of him waiting to follow his train up to the depot. He at once endeavored to check speed of the express by putting on the air-brakes, but they would not work and in a moment his engine went crashing into the accommodation, badly wrecking the ocomotive of the Hagerstown train and driving th tender through the front of the baggage car. The pastender through the front of the baggage car. The passengers in both trains were much shaken and bruised and six or cicht persons were injured, but there was no loss of life. Alfred Ray, a large land-owner near Forest Gien, jumped from the train, rolled down the steep embankment, and, it may be, has sustained serious injury, and a woman on one of the rear cars was badly cut. George A. Jeffrees, living at Knowles Station, on the Metropolitan Brauch, was injured about head and hips. Thomas Reed had a rib broken.

Mrs. Crossen, of Clifton, Va., received cuts about the body and had her thumb sprained.

James Reod was thrown from his seat and had his side injured.

Mr. Ray, an old man living in the First Ward, also received slight injuries about the side.

AN ASSAULT UPON A MAYOR'S CLERK. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21 (Special). - John Dunn, a member of the House of Correction Board and night clerk at the Mayor's office, was murderously as-saulted early this morning while sitting in the hearing room. A man entered the room and demanded to be shown to Mayor Smith's office. He was told that the Mayor was absent, but notwithstanding this reply he began to ascend the stairs, Mr. Dunn brought the man back and ordered him out of the building man back and ordered him out of the building. He started to go but suddenly selzed a heavy chair and brought it down with terrific force on Mr. Dunn's nead. The noise attracted the telegraph operators, who secured the man and sent for a physician, who pronounced Mr. Dunn's wound a serious one. Mr. Dunn, who had been almost blind for some time had recently undergone an operation upon his eyes, and was still weak from the result of it. His assailant was given a hearing to-day and gave the name of Patrick Canill. He was committed. An examination of Mr. Dunn's head showed that the skull is badly fractured.

STRIVING FOR ERMENTROUP'S SEAT. READING Aug. 21 (Special) .- The free-trade wing of the Democratic party headed by Willis H. Bland, candidate for Congress, held a lively meeting here today with a view of defeating the nomination of Con gressman Ermentrout because the latter opposed the Administration in assisting to "knock out." Morrison, Carilale & Company on the tariff question. The attendance was large and Ezra B. Griesemer, a well-known farmer, presided. Mr. Biand accused Mr. Ermentrout of betraying the party-striking a biow at President Cleveland's Administration and of having gone over to the Republicans. Mr. Biand declared that Ermentrout should be branded with an "R" like the mules were marked "U. S." in the army during the war. As the mules belonged to the Government so Ermantrout belongs to Randail. Dr. B. D. Brunner and Dr. J. N. Herost, also candidates for Congress, delivered addresses.

AFTER THE LEAGUE CONVENTION. CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (Special).-The Irish Parlament delegates started East this evening and wil break their journey for the purpose of visiting the Niag-ara Falls. They will resume their journey on Monday and will pursue it straight home without further break or stay. Mr. Egan and Thomas Brennan, of Nebraska, started West to-night. Mr. Davitt will remain in this country until Desember. He has not yet made up his programme and does not even know when he will leave this city.

DAMAGED BY A BURSTING FLY-WHEEL. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21 (Special).-The flywheel in Baifour's paper mill, weighing eighteen tone, burst this morning, making a noise equal to the discharge of a battery of artillery. It knocked part of the dis-charge of a battery of artillery. It knocked part of the wails down, demoished the roof and completely wrecked the first floor. The mill has been working night and day, it employs 175 hands, all of whom will be thrown out of work until a new wheel is put in. A number of the men were bruised, but no ana was seriously hurt. WON BY THE MAYFLOWER.

THE BOSTON BOAT'S EASY VICTORY. TAKING THE FIRST TRIAL RACE FROM THE

THE ATLANTIC SECOND, PURITAN THIRD AND PRISCILLA DISTANCED-A FINE DAY FOR LIGHT WEATHER YACHTING-SPIN-NAKERS SPLIT.

If anything was wanting to prove that the Mayflower is a wonder and the fastest racht ever launched on this side of the Atlantic, if not in the world, it was furnished yesterday by the first of the trial races, which she won in handsome style, beating Priscilla over eighteen minutes.

win the inside race and she was sailed by a man whose name is almost a synonym of victory, for a race over the inside course. But there was just one thing in the way of her success—the Mayflower sailed faster. The Puritan, "with all her blushing honors thick upon her," was handled by Aubry Crocker, but her younger sister went by her, as if she had been anchored. The crew of the Mayflower bungled frightfully in getting out her apinnaker after rounding the Sandy Hook Lightship, but she would have won the spinnaker and had to take it to, but a little thing like let the other boats get a long way shoat of her. Then she made up her mind to go, and her towering canvas and long white hull went gleaming and skipping across the water as if moved of their own volkion only twenty seconds behind the Atlantic, the second lost by bad management. Altogether the race was satisfactory and proved beyond the shadow of a doubt the superiority of the Mayflower. It was a good day for light weather yachting. The wind was steady and no racers. This morning the Bostonians may order an extra allowance of baked beans and brown bread and congratulate themselves that it is as sure as anything is

It was 9 o'clock and a clear bright morning when the judges' boat, Ward, steamed down to Owl's Head, where the four racers were sailing about waiting for the start. There was some preparatory work of steaming alongside the yachts to give instructions and then at 10 o'clock, the judges' boat having taken up a poeland Priscilla were above the line and the Mayflower was rapidly getting in position. Five minutes later the Puritan came down to the start almost abreast, the Priscilla being to leoward and the Atlantic to windward. A fleet of tugs, yachts and excursion steamers had gathered around the starting point. On the deck of the judges' boat was Lieutenant Squadron was hoisted forward. The Galatea was maktain which of the three leading yachts would cross first, but just before the line was reached the Atlantic shot shead and passed across. The Puritan was close behind pate in it. The ten tons of lead that had been taken out of the Atlantic had lightened her so that she seemed to lay over more than the other yachte and her low free-board amidships added to that appearance. The yachts crossed the line as fol-

sparkling, the yachts graceful and beautiful in huits and spars. The towering pyramids of canvas gleamed in the bright sunlight and went rushing by with a sound like the wings of birds. The facuts were under mainsail, forestaysail, jib, jib-topsail and ciub topsail. Soon after the start the Maydower took in her forestaysail and put up a larger one. The Puritan took in her jib top-sail and set a smaller one. She took a long time in doing it, however. The yachts lead and sailing for all she was worth. The Priscilla was second and making every effort to catch the cockedupstern which persistently whisked itself further away. ahe Paritan came third. The Priscula had dropped he wittle, but now the white sloop began to pick up again Atlantic took in her big jib-topsail and set a small one and increased her lead. The Mayflower took in her jib-

Of Gravesoud Bay the Atlantic and Priscilla were clos together. The Paritan was not far astern and the Mayflower, having awakened to the fact that there was a yacht race that day, was coming up hand over hand. Then the Atlantic sailed away from the Priscilla and left her to battle with the Paritan, which came up to windward. Just below the Lower Hospital Island the Puritan kept off toward the Priscilla with the evident intention of crossing her bow. She was not far enough ahead, however, and passed under the trou sloop's stern. Both Paritan and Priscilla were Buoy No. 10. The Atlantic was now far in advance and the three other yachts were close together astern. The yachts rounded B 107 No. 10 as follows: Atlantic 11.20.26 Puritan Profeilla 11.32.40 Mayflower

The racers now stood well down to the southward to get around Buoy No. 812 and then laid their course out by the point of the Hook on the starboard tack. The wind was a little lighter than it had been, but considerable sea was running in from the ocean and there was a fretwork of shining foam where the breakers flung their spray on the gleaming sands of the Hook. The yachts felt the effects of the sea as soon as they reached the point of the Hook. The Puritan went ahead of the Priscilla at Buoy No. 8, and off the point of the Hook he Mayflower also passed her. This procession of white sloops going by seeme ! todiscourage the Priscilla, and she was out of the race from that time. The sattingmaster of the Priscilla kept "pinching" her, and half the time her jib topsati was snaking. Once outside the Hook, with the whole Atlantic before her, the Mayflower began to show what was in her, and went kipping across the rollers that tumbled in over the bar like an albaiross. Before the people on the Puritan realized what had happened they were gazing at the Mayflower's graceful overhang, and "Joe" Elisworth, resting his chin on the peaked-up stern of the Atlantic, saw the great white Sea Queen sweeping down on him The Galatea hat got under way soon after the racers started, and, towing a small boat astern, she followed in the wake of the big sloops. The way she sailed on the run from New-Bedford to Vineyard Haven with the fleet of the New-York Yacht Club and the way Yesterday she slipped through the water in a way that made Americans doubly glad that there was a Mayflower. She went a little way outside and then turned back. At noon the Mayflower had left the Puritan and Priscilla to contest for the last place and ran close to the Atlantic. Both boats were on the startioard tack and well out to sea. The Atlantic waited until the white sloop was almost up to her, and then came about quickly. But the Mayflower was not to be beguied into quickly. But the leading boat before the aplitting tacks with the leading boat before the Atlantic had fairly filled away on the port tack. The Boston yacut was about on the port tack also, Tuts put her in the lead, and as she also went to windward like a steam boat, the race was here from that minute.
The Puritan and Principle left the other boats and went down the Jersey coast. The Puritan soon got sick of it and of the Priscilla to go to South America if she wanted tio's bows. Then she went dying away to where the red hull of the Sandy Hook Lightship rocked on the swell. The other yachts could not study her overhang now—she was too far ahead. The Mayflower rounded the Lightship far in advance in a tumuit of enthusiasm and steam whisties. Then she attempted to set her spinnaker and took over eight minutes in doing it. It might have been contempt for her competitors that made her do this, but it looked like the bungling of an untrained crew. The Puritan and Atlantic were now observed coming up to the Lightship on the startoart tack. It seemed at first as if the Puritan would round first, but the Atlantic had the better position and the Puritan overstood, so the Brooklyn sloop got around first. As soon as they were round they set their spinnakers and went fying after the sloop they never could catch, the incomparable the sloop they never could catch, the incomparable may flower. The Atlantic gibes her mainsait to starboard and set her spinnaker on the port side. Her example was followed by the Priscilla when that yacht finally got around the Lightship. The timas at the Lightship were as follows:

Mayflower 1.36:25; Puritan Atlantic 1.44:40 Priscilla ....

the clapsed time of the yacuts to the Lightship was: Mayttower 3-21-50 Puritan. Atlantic 3-32-33 Priscila. The yachte were now all running for the post